

Annual
of
Rose Society of Ontario



Courtesy of Mr. J. T. Moore, Moore Park.

THE LYON ROSE

1914



Royal Botanical Gardens
Library

Hamilton

Canada

6 February 1992

Annual
of
Rose Society of Ontario
1914

THE BRYANT PRESS, LIMITED
TORONTO

The Rose Society of Ontario



PATRONS AND PATRONESSES

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND LADY GIBSON

VICE-PATRONS AND PATRONESSES

MRS. ARTHURS	78 Admiral Road
MRS. ARMOUR	103 Avenue Road
MR. AND MRS. AGAR ADAMSON	150 Beverley Street
MR. AND MRS. GRAEME ADAMS	160 St. George Street
MR. AND MRS. AMES	Glen Stewart, Kingston Road
DR. ALLEN BAINES	228 Bloor Street West
DR. W. H. B. AIKENS	134 Bloor Street West
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD BROWN	Oakville, Ontario
MR. AND MRS. T. A. CHISHOLM	323 Sherbourne Street
SIR WM. AND LADY MORTIMER CLARK	28 Avenue Road
MR. C. E. CHAMBERS	123 Pearson Avenue
MR. AND MRS. D. A. DUNLAP	93 Highlands Avenue
MR. HARTLEY DEWART	5 Elmsley Place
MR. AND MRS. W. B. FRASER	Bridge Farm, Meadowvale, Ontario
MR. AND MRS. LOCKHART GORDON	121 George Street
COL. AND MRS. GOODERHAM	South Drive
DR. P. G. GOLDSMITH	84 Carlton Street
LORD AND LADY HYDE	Pickering, Ontario
MR. AND MRS. L. A. HAMILTON	32 St. Joseph Street
MR. AND MRS. HEINTZMANN	164 Bloor Street East
DR. AND MRS. GOLDWIN HOWLAND	538 Spadina Avenue
HON. AND MRS. A. E. KEMP	Castle Frank Road
SIR WM. AND LADY MEREDITH	Binscarth Road
SIR WM. AND LADY MACKENZIE	"Benvenuto"
MR. AND MRS. W. D. MATTHEWS	89 St. George Street
MR. AND MRS. JNO. MACLENNAN	10 Murray Street
MR. AND MRS. D. LALLY MCCARTHY, K.C.	3 Elm Avenue
MR. J. MORGAN	Oakville, Ontario
DR. AND MRS. NEVITT	46 Bloor Street West
MR. AND MRS. REGINALD NORTHCOTE	93 Elm Avenue
SIR EDMUND OSLER, M.P.	"Craigleigh"
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE OSLER	80 Crescent Road
MR. AND MRS. J. Y. ORMSBY	Forest Hill Road
MR. AND MRS. G. F. OSLER	Bronte, Ontario
SIR HENRY AND LADY PELLATT	"Castle Loma"
MR. A. B. PATTERSON	11 Bedford Road
MR. AND MRS. J. ROSS ROBERTSON	291 Sherbourne Street
MR. AND MRS. JAMES RYRIE	400 Jarvis Street
COL. AND MRS. SWENY	170 St. George Street
DR. AND MRS. SHEARD	
MR. AND MRS. H. S. STRATHY	71 Queen's Park
MR. AND MRS. D. S. STAYNER	201 Heath Street West
MR. AND MRS. HARCOURT VERNON	1 Douglas Drive
MR. AND MRS. H. H. FUDGER	40 Maple Avenue
MRS. ARTHUR MEREDITH	"Craigleigh"
MR. AND MRS. O. B. SHEPPARD	104 Pembroke Street

The Rose Society of Ontario



OFFICERS

President

E. T. COOK, Esq.

Late Vice-President of The National Rose Society, England

Hon. President

J. T. MOORE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents

1st Vice-President.....	MRS. ALLEN BAINES
2nd Vice-President.....	MRS. PATTERSON
3rd Vice-President.....	MRS. HARTLEY DEWART
4th Vice-President.....	MISS COLEMAN

Hon. Secretary

MISS MARION ARMOUR
103 Avenue Road

Hon. Treasurer

MISS BEATRICE FRANCIS
37 Rosedale Road

Representative of the Women's Institutes

MRS. L. A. HAMILTON

Advisory Board

SIR EDMUND OSLER, M.P.
E. D. ARMOUR, Esq., K.C.

E. T. COOK, Esq., F.R.H.S.
C. E. CHAMBERS, Parks Commissioner

COUNCIL

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY
MRS. L. A. HAMILTON
MRS. H. S. STRATHY
MRS. O. B. SHEPPARD
MRS. IRVING NEVITT
MRS. PATTERSON
MISS COLEMAN
MISS BEATRICE FRANCIS
MISS ADENA NEVITT

MRS. REGINALD NORTHCOTE
MRS. GOLDWIN HOWLAND*
MRS. W. H. B. AIKENS
MRS. D. S. STAYNER
MRS. ALLEN BAINES
MRS. HARTLEY DEWART
MISS LOCKHART GORDON
MISS MARION ARMOUR
MRS. J. J. GIBBONS*

Auditors

*Mrs. Goldwin Howland resigned at the end of the year, and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons was elected in her place.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

The Rose Society of Ontario

FOUNDED 19TH FEBRUARY, 1913

ON a snowy winter day a few rose enthusiasts gathered together by the kind permission of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Baines in the drawing room of their residence on Bloor Street, Toronto, and there gave practical shape to an idea that had long been thought of, the founding of a Society devoted to the Rose alone. The following is a quotation from the Minutes of the inaugural meeting :

"TORONTO, February 19th, 1913.

"At a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Allen Baines, 228 Bloor Street West, on the above date, at which were present Mrs. Allen Baines, Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. Hartley Dewart, Mrs. Dudley Stayner, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Mrs. A. B. Patterson, Miss Edith Lockhart Gordon, Miss Beatrice Francis and Miss Marion Armour, it was moved by Mrs. Baines that this meeting having at heart the culture of the Rose, and the extension of knowledge concerning it throughout the fertile Province of Ontario, and feeling that the time has come when its cultivation should be invited should form a society, called the Rose Society of Ontario, to be composed of those present and such persons as should hereafter become members, according to the Constitution. This motion was seconded by Miss Francis, and carried. The Constitution, which appears on another page, was moved by Mrs. Baines, seconded by Mrs. Hamilton, and carried."

So was formed a Rose Society whose purpose is in short, as our Prospectus has it, to encourage the love and the growth of roses throughout the Dominion.

From far and wide congratulations were received upon a venture of so beneficent a nature. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught signified their gracious consent to be our patrons.

Amongst the greetings received was one from Miss Coleman, a sweet singer of Canada and a Vice-President of our Society. We quote her charming verse :

"Hast thou, foot-weary, spent, the pathway missed
Been stalked by loneliness or pain ?
Gaze deep into a rose's heart, sun-kissed,
And win thy faith again."

A message from the Old Country seemed fragrant with the breath of roses and was wafted from the home of Miss Gertrude Jekyll whose love of gardening, conveyed through many works of exquisite charm, has had a far reaching influence across the sea. Here is the message : "It is good news that there is to be a Rose Society for Ontario. Rose lovers in the Old Country will join with me in sending their heartiest greetings and most cordial wishes to their fellow enthusiasts in the Dominion ; with the further hope that other Provinces will soon follow Ontario's good example."

It was deemed advisable that only one exhibition should be held during the first year owing to the labor of establishing the Society. The efforts of the officers were therefore centred upon the summer show which was held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, on Friday, July 3rd, 1913, and considering the intense heat of the previous days and of the day itself, the display of flowers was gratifying.

All was bustle on the morning of the show. There was wonderfully little confusion, considering that this was the first attempt in Canada to show the rose alone. Bountiful out-pourings, not for competition, came from the beautiful rose gardens owned by our Honorary President Mr. J. T. Moore, of Moore Park, and at eleven o'clock, when all was ready for the Judges, the Hall seemed set in fairyland and the fragrance of thousands of flowers scented the air. Everything possible had been thought of to fill the imagination not so much with a rose exhibition as with a rose garden. The result was a triumph for the Society.

The next event after the summer show was the distribution of prizes to those successful exhibitors whose names are elsewhere inserted. This took place in the Church House of St. Thomas on Huron Street, and was a very pleasant incident in the history of the year. The chair was taken by the President and the array of prizes on the table was evidence of two things : a sincere desire for the Society's well being on the part of the generous donors, and a great enthusiasm on the part of successful competitors. The date was Thursday, October 16th. Even on this late day of Autumn roses were brought by Mr. Moore from his gardens which in their very vigor, perfect beauty and length of strong stem, were proof of Canada's power to grow roses in the fall.

The annual meeting brought the year's work to a close. It was most severely business-like in character. The work of the year was reviewed, the Secretary's annual report and Treasurer's account were passed with acclamation. It was felt that a

year fraught with greater anxiety than those outside could understand had come to a successful end.

A series of lectures has been given through the winter and portions of them appear elsewhere in this Annual. The lecturers were Mrs. Allen Baines, Mr. James Bryson, Rose Grower to Mr. J. T. Moore, Mr. William Allan, Head Gardener to Sir Edmund Osler, M.P., and Mr. Leonard Barron, Editor of the Garden Magazine, published by Messrs. Doubleday & Page of New York, and author of *The American Rose Book*.

We hope that this brief survey of the Society's first year will encourage many members to join our ranks.

AN AUTUMN EXHIBITION

It has been decided to hold an exhibition in the fall, a season of the year when many of the Roses in all sections, except the Ramblers, are in richer and sweeter beauty than those of summer. The Society also wishes to draw attention to the Rose as a flower of the Autumn too. The schedule is in course of preparation and all details will be forthcoming in ample time for intending exhibitors to take part.

THE SUCCESS OF MR. JOHN DUNLOP, OF TORONTO

Just as we were going to press, the glad news came to us that our esteemed member, Mr. Dunlop, had taken the first prize for Richmond Roses at the International Show held on March 28th, at the new Grand Palace, New York. We are all, as Canadians, proud of Mr. Dunlop. He has always and everywhere won affection and respect as one of the greatest Rose champions. We are very proud to own him as a member of this Society, and take this opportunity of tendering our hearty congratulations, and of again proclaiming his victory to Canada.

The Rose Society of Ontario

THE CONSTITUTION.

I. The undersigned hereby constitute themselves The Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of, and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture. To acquire a Library on Rose Culture, and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of the undersigned, and such additional persons as shall from time to time be recommended for election by the Committee, and shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the members voting, and on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules. Such voting shall be by ballot, and the Secretary shall supply each member of the Society with a ballot containing the name of the candidates. The ballots shall be returned to the Secretary, who shall count the votes for and against the candidates, and if any candidate shall be found to have one vote in ten against him, he shall not be elected. At least twenty votes in favor of a candidate shall be necessary to his election.

IV. The members of the Society shall forthwith elect from amongst themselves a committee, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and one shall be a representative of the Women's Institutes ; and such Committee shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties ; and six shall form a quorum. The Committee shall elect from among themselves a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for two years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Committee shall hold office for two years from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee.

VII. The President and Advisory Board shall be men, and all other members of the Committee, and officers shall be women.

VIII. All those holding office in the Society, and all members of the Committee, must be amateurs.

IX. If any vacancy occurs in the Committee, by the death, resignation, or inability to act, of any of the members thereof the other members of the Committee may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Committee.

X. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Ontario to be defined by the Committee, may, with the approval of the Committee, appoint a sub-committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, and subject to the approval of the Committee, for the management of such local affairs of the Society, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of the Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

XI. Two Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, one in June, and one in the Autumn, at times to be appointed by the Committee, at which prizes may be given.

XII. All competitions for prizes shall be divided in the following classes :

Class 1. Professional—Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2. Semi-Professional—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

Class 3. Semi-Amateur—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Class 4. Amateurs—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of any gardeners.

XIII. Where a local branch is formed, under clause nine (IX.) of the Constitution, such branch may hold local exhibitions, subject to the provisions of clause eleven (XI.) of the Constitution.

XIV. All members of the Society shall have access to the Library, free of charge.

XV. The Constitution may be changed in any respect, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XVI. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto, as the

Committee shall appoint, on the first Thursday in the month of February, in each year, or on such other day, not later than the third Thursday, as the Committee shall appoint, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society shall be submitted to the meeting, by the Committee. And at every second annual meeting, for the election of a Committee for the ensuing two years. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society, not later than ten days before such meeting be held.

XVII. Whenever the Committee deem it necessary, a general meeting of the members of the Society may be called, a notice of which stating the object and purpose of the meeting, shall be mailed to each member of the Society, not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

(Signed)

J. T. MOORE, *Hon. President.*

E. T. COOK, *President.*

R. J. ELLA BAINES, *1st Vice-President.*

E. A. PATTERSON, *2nd Vice-President.*

HELENA COLEMAN, *4th Vice-President.*

MRS. O. B. SHEPPARD.

MRS. G. W. HOWLAND.

EDITH LOCKHART GORDON.

I. J. NORTHCOTE.

MARION E. ARMOUR, *Hon. Secretary.*

BEATRICE B. FRANCIS, *Hon. Treasurer.*

ADENA NEVITT.

CONSTANCE E. HAMILTON.

HELEN MACMURCHY.

AUGUSTA W. AIKINS.

MARTHA J. STAYNER.

GRACE K. NEVITT.

DIRECTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors must first ascertain to which of the four classes of exhibitors they belong. That is to say, whether they come under the classification of Professional, Semi-Professional, Semi-Amateur or Amateur. These classes are carefully defined in the Society's Prospectus, and should be studied, as competitors can, outside their own class, only compete in these named "open."

H.T.'s, H.P.'s and T.'s, except where otherwise stated, will be staged in boxes, into which are inserted tubes of glass or galvanized iron (the former are recommended). Some of these boxes are in the possession of the Society and can be bought. These boxes, if made at the exhibitor's order, should be one foot six inches broad, 8 inches high at the back and six inches in front. Their length will vary with the number of roses to be exhibited, as follows : For 6 roses, one foot ; for 12 roses, two feet ; for 24 roses, three feet nine inches.

To select flowers for exhibition, bear in mind the points looked for by judges. They are : (a) Symmetry of form, perfect petals, freshness of color, good texture and proportionate size. Roses for exhibition should be selected one or two days before, a final selection being made the evening before the show, when they should have half open outer petals. Selected flowers should be protected for some days from sun and rain by muslin or paper, placed at some distance over their heads. Before cutting the roses immerse them in a small basin of water and cut under the water. Roses carried from a distance should be packed in boxes fitted with tubes, somewhat similar to exhibition boxes.

Our members will be gratified to know that during the present year, the Society intends to hold three exhibitions. The first will take place in connection with the Spring display of "The Gardeners' and Florists' Association," and prizes are offered in the following sections for competition :

THE GARDENERS' AND FLORISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Rose Society of Ontario is offering the following sections for competition in the above named Society's Spring (April) Show :
SECTION I.—*Open*. Pot Roses. Best six of any variety.

Pots not over eight inches.

SECTION II.—*Open*. Cut Roses. Best twenty-five of any variety.

SECTION III.—*Semi-Professional, Semi-Amateur and Amateur* (see Prospectus). Best collection of twelve of any variety of H.P.'s, H.T.'s or T.'s.

All competitors must be members of the Rose Society of Ontario.

SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE, 1914

Professional	
CLASS I.	Thirty-six Hybrid Perpetuals or Hybrid Teas.
Semi-Professional	
CLASS II.	Twenty-five blooms of Hybrid Perpetuals or Hybrid Teas, in not less than ten varieties.
CLASS III.	Thirty-six blooms of any kind.
CLASS IV.	Twenty-five blooms of one variety in Hybrid Teas.
Semi-Amateurs	
CLASS V.	Twelve blooms of Hybrid Perpetuals, not less than six varieties.
CLASS VI.	Twelve blooms of Hybrid Teas, not less than four varieties.
CLASS VII.	Best exhibit of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, not less than six varieties.
Amateurs	
CLASS VIII.	Best six Roses of any kind, Ramblers excepted.
CLASS IX.	Best three Roses of any kind, Ramblers excepted.
CLASS X.	Best two Roses of any kind, Ramblers excepted.
CLASS XI.	One Pot Rose of any kind.
CLASS XII.	Best exhibit of Roses of all kinds.
CLASS XIII.	Best six Pot Roses.
CLASS XIV.	Ten sprays of Climbing or Trailing Roses, Ramblers, Wichuraiana, etc.
CLASS XV.	Best forty-eight Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas and Teas.
CLASS XVI.	Best six Crimson Roses, Hybrid Perpetuals or Hybrid Teas.
Ladies' Decorative Classes	
CLASS XVII.	Not less than six varieties of any kind of Rose but Ramblers, to be arranged in vases.
CLASS XVIII.	Best vases of Rambler Roses.
CLASS XIX.	Best arrangement in a vase of Roses of any kind but Ramblers.
CLASS XX.	Most beautiful table arrangement of Roses. (Tables supplied by the Society, to secure uniformity, and must be covered with a damask cloth).
CLASS XXI.	Basket of Roses.
Novelties	
CLASS XXII.	Best exhibit of new Roses, that have not been in commerce more than three years.
CLASS XXIII.

PRIZES

	First Prize	Second Prize
CLASS I.	Society's Silver Cup.....	Silver Medal
CLASS II.	Sir Edmund Osler's Gold Medal.....	" "
CLASS III.	\$5.00 Sir Henry Pellatt.....	" "
CLASS IV.	\$5.00 Sir Edmund Osler.....	" "
CLASS V.	President's Century Book of Gardening.....	" "
CLASS VI.	Silver Cup—Mr. Patterson.....	" "
CLASS VII.	Silver Cup—Sir William Meredith.....	" "
CLASS VIII.	\$5.00—Sir Edmund Osler.....	" "
CLASS IX.	Silver Cup—Lord Hyde.....	" "
CLASS X.	\$5.00—Sir Henry Pellatt.....	" "
CLASS XI.	\$5.00—Sir Edmund Osler.....	" "
CLASS XII.	Mr. J. T. Moore's Challenge Cup and Individual Replica Cup.....	" "
CLASS XIII.	\$5.00—Mr. A. E. Ames.....	" "
CLASS XIV.	Silver Cup—Mrs. Ross Robertson.....	" "
CLASS XV.	Silver Rose Basket—Mrs. B. W. Armstrong.....	" "
CLASS XVI.	Silver Cup—Messrs. McGredy & Co.....	" "
CLASS XVII.	Cut Glass Rose Bowl—Mr. W. H. Thomson.....	" "
CLASS XVIII.	\$5.00—Mr. Justice Osler.....	" "
CLASS XIX.	\$5.00—Sir John and Lady Gibson.....	" "
CLASS XX.	\$5.00—Mrs. Aikens.....	" "
CLASS XXI.	Silver Challenge Cup—Mrs. Lyon.....	" "
CLASS XXII.	\$5.00—Miss Macdonald.....	" "
CLASS XXIII.	\$5.00 order on Hugh Dickson for Roses to be chosen by winners—Mrs. Graeme Adams...	" "

N. B.—A prize will be given for the best bloom in the Show by Mr. J. T. Moore in the form of a Cup.

The following kind donations have been devoted to the procuring of the Second Prizes: Mrs. H. S. Strathy, \$5.00; Judge and Mrs. McClellan, \$5.00; Mr. Ames, \$5.00; Colonel Sweny, \$2.00; Mrs. Baines, \$5.00.



MRS. ALLEN BAINES,
1st Vice-President, R.S.O.



MRS. PATTERSON,
2nd Vice-President, R.S.O.



E. T. COOK
President, R.S.O.



MRS. HARTLEY DEWART,
3rd Vice-President, R.S.O.



MISS COLEMAN,
4th Vice-President, R.S.O.



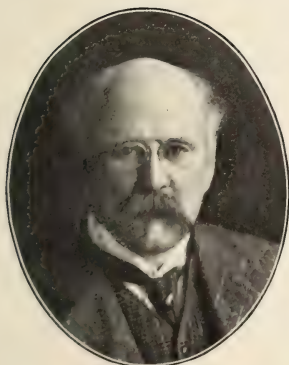
MRS. L. A. HAMILTON,
Representative of the Women's
Institute, R.S.O.



MISS BEATRICE FRANCIS,
Hon. Treasurer, R.S.O.



MISS MARION ARMOUR,
Hon. Secretary, R.S.O.



SIR EDMUND OSLER, M.P.,
Member of the Advisory Board, R.S.O.



E. DOUGLAS ARMOUR, K.C.¹
Member of the Advisory Board

The Rose Garden Beautiful

WILD ROSES—ORIGIN OF OUR LEADING TYPES— CULTURE.

BY THE PRESIDENT

ONE of the most recent developments in gardening in the Dominion, as elsewhere, has been the increasing interest in the rose as a purely garden flower, and the ever increasing certainty that Canada can be made a land of roses. Thanks to the hybridist the rose can assert and happily has asserted its right to the position of the garden flower and it is becoming more usual every year to grow it in simple ways to set forth the character of the individual kind. It matters not whether it is in the garden, where roses are in natural groups and great flowery masses and where those of rambling growth on its outskirts shall clamber into trees and bushes, or whether it is the more formal garden that surrounds a palatial building, there are the roses for all these places and many other uses : borders, beds, pergola, arch and wall.

It is only possible in these remarks to condense the information it is wished to convey into quite tabloid form, but the few facts set down will, it is to be hoped, shed some light on the lovely family which forms the symbol of our association. The family or genus, to use a simple botanical term, is spread over the face of the whole world.

THE PARENT WILDINGS.

The species of rose, that is the wildings, may not perhaps interest the beginner at first, but as a love for the flower develops, curiosity is aroused in the wildings that have given birth to the beautiful groups in which the family is divided. Their cultivation is simple. They like a good loamy soil, one inclining to a clayey rather than to a sandy nature. Loving abundant sunlight, they are not happy in shaded spots. The commonest mistake in their cultivation is the pruning, and the notion that they have to be cut back the same as the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas or Teas, has often resulted in the loss of a season's flowers, besides destroying for the time the peculiar beauty of habit that many of the wild roses possess. The shoots, often long sucker-like growths that push from the base in summer, supply the flowers of the following year, and, until they have flowered, should not be touched with a knife. Whatever pruning is necessary, and it is, as a rule, a mere matter of thinning out old stems, is to give the growths more air and free-

dom. No shortening back is needed. It must always be remembered that some of the most beautiful specimens of wild roses in existence, especially those of rambling growth, have never been pruned at all. The chief thing is always to retain the free unfettered grace natural to the plants.

The following wild roses will endure the rigors of our climate. Our *rosa lucida* may well be grown and the writer is planting groups of it by a drive where it will be in keeping with its rugged surroundings. As evidence of the great esteem in which this species is held in the Old Country, Mr. Molyneux, the well-known English amateur rosarian, in comparing *rosa lucida* with its existent double form, says : "I must put in a word for the species ; its flowers are larger, freely produced, the foliage is glossy and changes color in the autumn to all shades of purple. The flowers are clear rose pink in color and borne in clusters, but only opening one at a time ; they are also sweetly scented and the fruit is a deep orange red, as large as a filbert and lasts well on the plant. After the leaves have fallen, the one year old wood itself changes and becomes red." The writer has seen this on wind swept wastes wreathed over with snow, the crimson hips like blood splashes on the white mantle, a marriage of rose and snow. Few perhaps are acquainted with the Siberian *Rosa Ochroleuca*, which has flowers of the brightest yellow and another striking wild rose which produces a very large fruit, no less than an inch and a half long. It will interest many to know that the Japanese Rose, (*Rosa Rugosa*) is a wild rose, but the popular name, of course, suggests its origin. Few plants have risen since their introduction more quickly into favor, and as a rose for hedges, the woodland, by water side and pond, this Japanese kind has none to equal it. Hybridists have been busy with this kind and, as a result, we have the *Blanc Double de Courbet*, a beautiful white flowered garden shrub, and the spiny, thick-stemmed *Conrad F. Meyer*, with its wealth of sweet, early, rose-tinted flowers. A wild rose of rare beauty is the North American *Rosa Setigera*, or the *Prairie Rose*, which is rambling in growth and has large rich rose flowers.

The *Rambler Rose*, *Wichuraiana*, is a general favorite and created a glorious change in the rose world. The type has delicately scented white flowers and the long sinuous growths are best seen hanging down over a wall or creeping along some grassy bank. This rose has particularly endeared itself to us as the parent of many beautiful hybrids, among which may be cited *Dorothy Perkins*, *Lady Gay* and *Hiawatha*.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR GARDEN ROSES.

The origin of the beautiful garden groups which are our chief delight to-day, must be a cause of wonder to the amateur lover of roses. The Hybrid Perpetuals, the Hybrid Teas and the Teas form the three leading groups. There is wide-spread confusion with regard to the origin of some of the groups. Take the Damask Roses for instance. Often, when they are inquired for, deep red roses are meant, but the rosarian knows that Damask Roses, or *Rosa Damascena* are a race by themselves, which has played a great part in giving us our present day Hybrid Perpetuals. Whatever their origin, the group of *Rosa Damascena* is of ancient introduction. They are largely used in Bulgaria and other countries for the production of rose water and attar of roses. This kind has produced the beautiful striped *Rosa Mundi*, which frequently passes for York and Lancaster, so named from the stripes of red and white on the petals, symbolical of the rivals who fought the Wars of the Roses and recalling the lines of Shakespeare :

“And here I prophesy. This house to-day,
Grown to this faction, in the temple garden,
Shall send between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night.”

THE HYBRID PERPETUAL.

This is the most familiar, though not now most popular, group of garden roses, and we may safely attribute its origin, as suggested, to the fusion of Damask Roses with the French and Provence to which belongs the sweetly scented, ill-named cabbage and *Rosa Indica*. At first the H.P. was not perpetual in the sense we regard the Hybrid Tea and Tea, but the *Rosa Indica* blood was introduced to give to the group something approaching a perpetual flowering characteristic. It is a noble group containing garden flowers of great charm, lovely coloring, and strong growth, with the delicious scent of their progenitors the Damask. Of late years, however, the Hybrid Teas have over-shadowed the H.P., and very few novelties have been introduced among them. One of the most famous is Frau Karl Druschki in 1900 and the richly colored Hugh Dickson four years later. Writing of this section reminds one of the fact that among the modern kinds of rose, Frau Karl Druschki for an example, fragrance is conspicuous by its absence. These newer roses are intensely worthy of our esteem in other ways, but we cannot afford to dispense with fragrance in the rose garden, and so, still cling to the best of the old favorites which lent their subtle odors to the making of pot-

pourri. Let a word be put in, lest we forget, for the sweet smelling summer roses of long ago, best represented by the Provence or Cabbage, which possess, besides its scent, an artistic color of its own which no one can deny, who is conversant with the Dutch flower paintings of two hundred years ago.

The Hybrid Teas give the most beautiful flowers to our garden, and are of comparatively recent origin, whilst novelties are added every year. A leading rosarian writes : "They include the majority of roses now being introduced in great numbers every year. It is true that La France was introduced as early as 1867, but, at that time it was considered a Hybrid Perpetual. The first rose recognized as a Hybrid Tea was Cheshunt Hybrid in 1873. H.T.'s have resulted from a careful crossing of the old H.P. with the more perpetual flowering and more delicately tinted Tea Roses. The result of this crossing has been to add to the robustness and hardiness of the H. Teas, the more delicate shades of coloring, more refined form and the longer flowering season of the Teas. We have, therefore, in the Hybrid Teas, a class of roses giving us hardy plants with fine foliage, great freedom of flower over a very long season, all varieties and fragrances and all shades of color, the particular advance in this respect being in the way of yellow, salmons and coppery tints. Some of our best autumnal flowering climbing roses are also to be found amongst the Hybrid Teas, as for example, climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, climbing Caroline Testout, Longworth Rambler."

I have given this quotation for the reason that the statement in my books that La France was a Hybrid Tea has been hotly disputed.

The Tea scented rose has been well described as the thoroughbred of the exhibition. This exquisite group tender in coloring and subtle in scent, has been derived from one wild rose or species, not from a mixture. It was in the early part of last century that two forms or varieties of a rose, *Rosa Indica Odorata* by name were introduced from the land from whence has come an army of beautiful flowers, China. These two were crossed with each other and the offspring inter-crossed into a crimson *Rosa Indica* until the hybridist achieved the distinction of bringing into other gardens the present race which is more tender than any of the hybrid roses. This is of course accounted for by the parentage which has none of the vigor of *Rosa Gallica*. Although there is no waning interest in the Tea Rose, pure hybrids have not been plentiful, but welcome additions are such as Harry Kirk (1907) and Madame Constant Soupert (1905). The Tea Noisettes,

which are generally classed with the Teas, are also tender. Marchal Niel belongs to this tribe and the parents of the group are, no doubt, *Rosa Indica* and the Musk Rose. The China Roses betray close affinity to the Tea scented and have resulted from the crossing of the *Rosa Indica* forms.

Bourbon Rosae are delightful garden roses, having their origin on one side in the Damask and Gallica and on the other in *Rosa Borbonica*, named from the place of its origin, the Isle of Bourbon.

Ramblers *Wichuraiana* have been constantly referred to in my notes. This is not exactly a new class, although not long introduced compared with others, but it has progressed quickly in public favor. The type was described in 1860 by Dr. Wichura, after whom the race was named. Years elapsed before the Hybrids appeared in 1897 when Mr. Manda, the American rosarian, gave the first to the world. The rest is well known ; each year some addition to the group has been made.

SWEET BRIARS.

Those from the Old Country, the island of roses, will remember the Sweet Briar of the hedgerow mingling its pink tinted flowers with the Honeysuckle in the early summer days. It was given to a great lawyer, Lord Penzance, to conceive the idea of crossing this wilding with the Austrian and other briars, with the beautiful result, the Penzance Briars, of whose beauty and fragrance it is unnecessary to write.

Polyantha Pompons : This pretty race is mentioned because it has many uses and the word Ponpon indicates its leading characteristics. They are really *Rosa Multiflora* Hybrids, crosses with that species and the Teas and Chinas. The growth is very dwarf, the flowering season long, and the clusters of white rosettes make little pictures of blossom over a long season. They may be almost regarded as bedding plants and the pink Mignonette and pure white Anne Marie Montravel are the two that should be first chosen.

CULTURE OF THE ROSE.

It should be good news to those who have never grown a rose to know that no serious difficulties have to be encountered in bringing the flower to perfection, while the difficulties that exist make the pleasure greater when rich reward comes in the form of abundant flowers. As to the position for the rose, that of course depends upon the class of flower whether climber or dwarf, but an open spot, or simple beds in the open garden, away from

the shade and roots of trees are essential. Our flower does not enjoy cramped quarters, neither a position over which the four winds of heaven are forever blowing. Shelter from rough winds, therefore, yet plenty of air and sunlight are the first considerations.

Now comes the question of soil. My experience tells me that the rose is the most cosmopolitan of flowers in this respect, and will live in almost any ground, but of course the roots must be given the best of foundations to work in, the chief ingredient of which should be loam which, in its best condition, is the soil taken from just underneath the grass in a meadow. It is called a top-spit. Loam is often called clay and good clay is much liked for the rose. This must be well worked as it is called, or brought into the right condition for plants. The late Dean Hole who used to speak to me of roses, says, and his words are of course words of authority : "Roses may be grown to perfection in the ordinary garden soil if that soil is cultivated, I don't mean occasionally scratched with a rake and tickled with a hoe or sprinkled with manure from a pepper box, but thoroughly drained and dunged. I have proved that which I plead in practice. Upon two soils, as different from each other as soils can be, though only separated by a narrow stream, I have grown roses which have won the premier prizes at our chief Old England shows. On one side of the brook the ground is naturally a strong red tenacious clay ; on the other a very light, weak, porous loam with a soft marly sub-soil." That sums up my experience with over a thousand roses of all sections. The soil was very light, almost pure gravel, but the beds, one kind in each bed, were dug out four feet deep, filled with loam, then a layer of good farm-yard manure, more loam, and the plant with roots carefully laid out without at first touching the manure, but within reach as growth progresses. Of course, though the soils may be poor and yet grow good roses, the ideal is one that is rich and which retains the moisture.

PLANTING THE ROSE.

It is not altogether the actual planting that must be considered, but the condition of the soil at the time of the year. The soil must never be wet, but dry and almost crumbly. Planting should be done in the second and third weeks of April. When the rose has been budded, the place of union should be three inches below the surface of the soil. Make the soil firm about the roots. Hybrid Perpetuals succeed best in the heavier soils and Teas in the lighter and the distances at which to put the roses will depend upon their growth, the stronger three feet and the more

weakly two feet. One often sees the rose bed elevated above the surrounding surface. This is a great mistake for the good reason that the water runs off quickly and cannot sink in and help the roots. Never place the roots of roses directly upon the manure.

PRUNING.

There are more tumbles in rose culture over the question of pruning than any other, yet the whole process is simplicity itself. Unless, however, a plant is pruned correctly it can never achieve the object in view, abundant flowering. The writer has seen bushes pruned in a way to suggest that this important operation simply means cutting back anyhow apparently aggressive shoots. Pruning must of course vary according to the habit of the plant. We will select the dwarfs at the start, as opposed to the more bushy and climbing roses. First, all ill-ripened and very weakly wood must be cleared away. This done, a few strong remaining growths should be cut back to four or six eyes or leaf buds, the latter number being allowed in the case of sturdy plants. Cut back to the bud pointing outwards, so as to avoid those ingrowing shoots which, filling the interior of the bush, deprive it of air. Prune in late March for the Hybrid Perpetuals and the majority of Hybrid Teas and in mid April for the pure Teas, unless the roses have just been planted, then leave them until growth has taken place. Ramblers should have the treatment previously recommended for Wildings. The only pruning they require is the cutting out of sickly growth and old wood after the flowering season. Remember that the flowers are produced upon the wood of the preceding season.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

It must not be supposed that Canada is the only country in which the roses need protection ; they require much the same in the Old Country, though of course our winters are more severe and prolonged. Standard roses should be protected as follows : Dig a trench about 18 inches deep on one side of the plant, bend over carefully and cover with soil, over this place a thick layer of litter, and do this after severe frost has set in. Dwarf roses should be earthed up in the first week of November, drawing the fine soil when dry, around the base of the plants to the depth of six inches. In mid December place thick layers of strawy manure over the soil and the plants and in the case of taller growths, wrap the whole rose up wreathing it in straw. Hybrid Perpetuals are the best frost proof roses but it is well to protect in the way

suggested. The roots are the most vulnerable portions. Climbers also should be strawed up, the stems taken down and wrapped thickly in protective covering. This is truly rose culture in a tabloid form and I earnestly advise those who wish for fuller information to consult Mrs. Allen Baines' pamphlet "How to Grow Roses."

OTHER WAYS OF PLANTING ROSES.

The garden bed and the garden arch are by no means the only places that are fit habitation for the Queen of flowers. Her presence in the most unlikely and bare places shall fill them with the beauty which is her own, and, adorned by her presence the wilderness shall truly blossom like the rose. It has been more than once the good fortune of the writer, both here in Ontario and in England, by a fit choice of the kinds that are most appropriate to fill disused pits with color and fragrance, turning them into exquisite rose dells. In the case of a gravel pit, the sides were made secure, good loam and manure provided for the plants and winding walks laid out. Under these conditions, the rose will prove a vigorous grower and the irregularity of its abode will show it to perfection and provide a feast of color where its relief is needed. The following list of roses will succeed for the purpose. The Climbers, throwing festoons of flower over the sides of the dell, can be Gloire de Dijon, Longworth Rambler Lady Gay, Hiawatha, Tausendshon (the most beautiful of all ramblers), and the Penzance Sweet Briar. Among the walks through the dell, there should be groups of H.P.'s and H. Teas, including Gruss an Teplitz, Madame Abel Chatenay, General McArthur, Betty, Caroline Testout, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Richmond and Liberty, and for H.P.'s Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron and Victor Verdier.

A Pergola of roses is another object of beauty in a garden. One thing must however be remembered, and that is the character of a Pergola and its consequent requirements. It is as its names denotes, of Italian origin and in that land of summer skies and distant snowy peaks, it is used as a support for vines which, trailing and inter-twining from arch to arch, form a long covered way, through which are caught glimpses of distant landscape beauty. It is this necessity of leading somewhere, of some spot of beauty beyond, that must not be forgotten. Here, as in all garden structure, space, proportion and the nature of the environment must be considered. Let the Pergola be well and strongly made of stout outer posts with cross beams of the

same wood. Let it be planted thickly with climbing and rambling roses that shall clothe every inch of space and at the end of this way of roses let there be a glimpse of a rockery, a summerhouse, a sun dial or a pretty point of view, in short, of something definite.

Another appropriate place for rambling roses is afforded by steep banks, terraces leading to a lower garden, sharp descents made necessary in the grading of the land. For these the type of *Rosa Wichuraiana* is the best to begin with. It can be mingled with its own hybrids, and these, flinging out their arms of beauty, shall clothe the bank with color. It will be found better to plant the roses at the base to run up the bank, as by this means the roots will be supplied with plentiful moisture.

Other ways of planting climbing roses will suggest themselves to those who see opportunities afforded by old tree stumps, the balustrade of garden steps, rustic summer houses, hedges and wind breaks. Space forbids me at present to say more on this fascinating subject, but it will be my purpose and that of our Society to discuss such questions with all inquirers by letter. This, in fact, is one of the chief aims of this Society.

DONATIONS IN 1913

TO THE GENERAL FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. J. T. Moore.....	100 00
Dr. and Mrs. Baines....	10 00
Mr. E. T. Cook.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$115 00

PRIZE MONEY

NAME	CLASS	AMOUNT
E. T. Cook.....	9.....Books on Rose and Flower Life	
Mrs. Baines.....		\$ 5 00
A. B. Patterson	Left to Committee	10 00
Hartley Dewart.....	“ “	5 00
The Lieut-Gov. and Lady Gibson...	Not designated. .	5 00
Lord and Lady Hyde.....	Silver Cup	
Mr. Justice Osler.....	Not designated. .	5 00
Mrs. Arthur Meredith.....	“	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon.....	“	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.....	8 or 9.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Robertson...	Not designated. .	10 00
Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt.....	Mrs. B. to select.	10 00
Sir Edmund Osler.....	Not designated. .	25 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Heintzman.....	10.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ames.....	Not designated. .	10 00
Sir William Meredith.....	“	10 00
H. S. Strathy.....	“	5 00
Sir W. and Lady Clark.....	“	5 00
Mrs. Arthurs.....	16.....	5 00
Mrs. Graeme Adam.....	11.....	5 00
Col. and Mrs. Sweny.....	Left to Mrs. B....	12 00
Judge and Mrs. MacLennan.....	“	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ryrie.....	Not designated. .	5 00
D. S. Stayner.....	9.....	5 00
Sutton Sone.....	Not designated. .	4 86
D. Aikens.....	“	5 00
J. T. Moore.....	Challenge Cup...	50 00
E. F. Osler.....	“	5 00

PRIZES GIVEN IN THE FORM OF CUPS AND GOLD MEDALS, 1913

MR. J. T. MOORE.....	Silver Challenge Cup and Individual Replica Cup.
SIR EDMUND OSLER.....	A Gold Medal
LORD AND LADY HYDE.....	A Silver Cup
THE SOCIETY.....	A Silver Cup

and Silver Medals.

THE BEST ROSES TO GROW IN ONTARIO

THE BEST HYBRID PERPETUALS.

- Alfred Colomb*—Bright red, large and full.
Mrs. John Laing—Charming shape, deep pink.
Baroness Rothschild—Pale silver rose, large.
General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet.
Hugh Dickson—Scarlet crimson.
Jules Margottin—Bright rose pink.
Louis Van Houtte—Deep scarlet.
Magna Charta—Bright pink shaded to carmine.
Marie Baumann—Soft carmine red.
Captain Hayward—Bright crimson.
Merveille de Lyon—White, peach tinted.
Paul Neyron—Flower huge, deep pink.
Ulrich Brunner—Rich dark red.
Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark velvet red.
Baroness de Bonstettin—Pink, wreathed with bracts.
Baron de Bonstettin—Similar, only dark red.
Frau Karl Druschki—Pure white, enormous in bloom.

THE BEST HYBRID TEAS.

- Killarney*—Bright pink, graceful.
Caroline Testout—Soft pink, very fine.
Antoine Rivoire—Pale flesh.
Viscountess Folkstone—Creamy white, shaded flesh.
Souvenir du President Carnot—Flesh color.
La France—Most desirable, silver rose, very fragrant.
Liberty—Bright velvety crimson.
Madame Abel Chatenay—Rosy flesh, edge carmine, exquisite.
Gruss an Teplitz—Bright crimson.
Lady Ashtown—Deep pink.
Richmond—Warm crimson.
General McArthur—Bright rich red.
His Majesty—Dark crimson.
Clara Watson—White, peach tinted.
Lyon Rose—Deep coppery shrimp, pink, suffused orange, wonderful.
Joseph Hill—Apricot, superb.
Dean Hole—Salmon Pink.
Madame Alfred Carriere—Cream white.



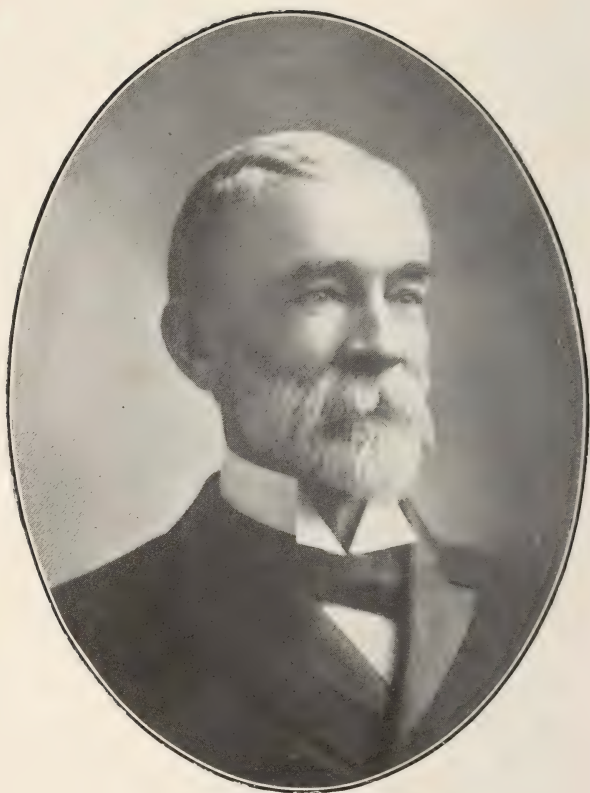
GEN. MCARTHUR, FRANCIS DEBREUIL, BERYL, PERLE VON GODESBERG
MADAME ABEL CHATENAY



HYBRID TEA ROSE (Madame Ravary)



CATHERINE MERMET, MRS. FOLEY HOBBS, EDU MEYER



MR. J. T. MOORE
Hon. President, R.S.O.

TEA ROSES.

(More delicate, but worth trying).

Lady Hillingdon—Yellow, successful in Toronto.

Maman Cochet—Soft rose.

Gloire de Dijon—Yellow shaded salmon, a grand rose. Successful in Toronto.

W. A. Richardson—Orange, yellow, very beautiful.

SINGLE HYBRID TEAS.

Irish Elegance—Orange scarlet.

Irish Harmony—Saffron yellow.

Irish Modesty—Coral pink.

Irish Beauty—Pure White.

RAMBLERS AND WICHURAIANA ROSES.

(For arches, pillars or trailing on banks).

Crimson Rambler—Scarlet.

Philadelphia Rambler—Similar, earlier.

Hiawatha W.—Scarlet, single, white eye.

Lady Gay W.—Very double, pink.

Dorothy Perkins, W.—Similar.

Tausendschon, W.—Large clusters of large blush roses, fine.

American Pillar, W.—Dark foliage, pink.

THE LUMIERE PLATES

The heartiest thanks of the Society are due to Sir Edmund Osler, M.P., and to Mr. J. T. Moore of Moore Park, for their great kindness in allowing Mr. Freemantle, who prepared the slides, to show the lovely lumieres or sun-taken color photographs of flowers grown by Mr. Allan in Sir Edmund's conservatory at Craighleigh, and of roses grown by Mr. Bryson at Moore Park. They elicited the warmest admiration and were shown by request on more than one occasion. By the kindness and generosity of Mr. Moore, four of those in his possession appear in this Annual. This intricate and wonderful process was exemplified in its highest development by Mr. Freemantle's skill and the flowers were most realistic in the truth of their colors, painted by Nature herself. We have gone far in photographing in natural colors, and Mr. Freemantle has brought the art to something undreamed of only a few years ago.

ROSE PESTS

BY MRS. ALLEN BAINES

The very attractiveness of the Rose makes her a desirable spoil, and foes under many forms are always waiting to destroy and devour her. They range themselves, as it were, into two armies, one under the banner of the vegetable and the other under that of the animal kingdom, and against them we must always be on guard. We shall not be discouraged, for the God given instinct to fight for that which we love will aid us and we shall find our most successful weapons to be cleanliness and watchfulness.

We will say a few words upon each of the vegetable enemies first. These all belong to the *Fungi* which form one group in that lowest branch of the vegetable kingdom, named *Thallophyta*. These fungi are propagated by means of spores, which, taking the place of the seed of the higher vegetable, germinate upon the plant which they choose as their host. In at least three kinds that attack the Rose there is a double fruiting season. In the summer are produced conidia or air spores, born upon hyphæ or stems and attached to each other in chains. These conidia aid in rapid multiplication, but the most serious fructifications are the "sac" fruits which appear in autumn. To the naked eye they look like small black dots upon the leaves, but, seen through a microscope, they are found to be made up of filaments so closely united as to form a mass of spore "bags" or sacs, each containing many spores, and often enclosed in winter coverings called "Perithecia." The main growth of these fungi consists of masses of fine threads in a web-like mass called a Mycœlium, and the roots or "hausteria" of these threads penetrate beneath the surface of the stem and leaf of their plant host, and feed upon its sap. The fungi belong to that class of beings who, doing no food making work for themselves live by the efforts of others and are termed parasites.

By means then of these summer and winter spores, the deadly work of extension is carried on, finding auxiliaries at every turn in the forms of frost, storm, currents of wind and above all, in the carelessness of cultivators who disregard the need of burning infected leaves, and leave them lying on the ground.

What is the gardeners' best method of destroying these ever ready foes? He must be ready with the proper sprays at the proper time. He must extinguish the vitality of the spores before they have time to germinate. He must spray in early spring, in early summer and again in late autumn. He must burn every infected leaf that falls to the ground. He must also invigorate the plant by proper attention to nourishment, for the stronger the plant becomes, the less susceptible will it be to disease.

A good mulch of cow manure in autumn, one feeding with Tonk's chemical fertiliser in early spring, an occasional dose of bone flour or liquid manure, when the beds are full of the promise of buds and again when they are gay with fragrant bloom,—such acts of tender care will ensure constitutional vigour and power to throw off disease.

The principal fungus enemies of the Rose are :

1. *Rose Mildew* or *Sphærotheca Pannosa*.—This generally comes in two waves. The first is in early spring, when winter spores, if unchecked by sprays, break into growth and leaves and shoots are covered with a downy white growth. The second is after midsummer and is of severer type, giving birth to the winter fruit which is to be found upon stems and leaves.

II. *Rose Leaf Rust* or *Phragmidium Subcorticum*.—This is very common out of doors and Hybrid Perpetuals are peculiarly susceptible to it. First come powdery orange summer spores, succeeded by black specks upon the under surface of the leaf. These last are the winter fruit.

III. *Rose Leaf Scorch*.—This is confined to the leaves, making brown patches which eventually fall out, leaving holes in the leaves.

IV. *Black Spot* or *Actinonema*, which is as bad in the greenhouse as outside and is an especial pest to *Amercia Beauty*. This is a very serious pest, needing far more investigation than has yet been made. Its appearance is unmistakeable, infected areas being the shape of black patches with a fringed border.

V. *Parasitic Rose Canker* or *Caniothyrium Fuckelii*.—This must not be confounded with ordinary Rose Canker, which is a physiologically caused condition of the plant afflicted. It appears that this fungus is preceded by a frost wound or wind break, into which its spores find entrance, and upon which it feeds, forming gradually ragged swollen and deformed lump upon the stem. The first appearance is observable as a red patch upon the green bark, which, according to Doctor Gussow, who first noticed this fungus, should be painted with Stockholm tar.

We must dismiss this part of our subject with a few words upon sprays.

I. *For General Use Against all Fungi.*

Potassium Sulphide : Proportions $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon of water. Dilute still more for tender foliage.

Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate : Proportions : Copper Carbonate $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, Carb. Ammonia 5 drachms, Water 2 gallons, Lime Sulphur Wash.

Made in Brampton and on sale in tins with directions.

Bordeaux Mixture : In the usual proportions.

II. For Particular Use in Certain Cases.

For Rose Milder—"Serum" made by Messrs. Gleeson & Co., of Watford, England, and particularly recommended by the great Rosarian, Mr. Molyneux. Proportions : 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water, well stirred.

For Black Spot—Potassium Permanganate. Drop enough into a gallon of water to make a pale red solution. It can be bought by the ounce in crystals.

The insect foes of the Rose can be divided into two groups.

I. Sap Suckers ; II. Leaf, Petal and Stem Devourers.

I. SAP SUCKERS—(1) *Rose Scale* or *Diaspis Rosæ*. It is apparent upon the stem as a white scale which is really the tent under which the insect lives. The young newly hatched insects, fastening themselves by their beak to the stem, suck the sap and the female, gradually losing legs and eyes becomes an egg laying devouring mass. Spray in early spring and late autumn with lime sulphur or whale oil soap (one pound to one gallon of water.)

(2) *Aphis* or *Greenfly*. These are well, too well known to need description. They are nearly always present, and, if unchecked, their numbers would be appalling as they have two methods of generation. Wingless females produce wingless females in succession throughout the summer. In the autumn males and females are produced and eggs are laid upon the stems of the plants, ready to devour spring leaves. Spray early in the spring and throughout the season with weak solutions of nicotine. Look for this voracious pest every day, smashing colonies on the shoots with finger and thumb and knocking them off with water from the hose.

(3) *The Tiny White Fly* or "*Aleyrodes*," or "*Moth Fly*," was at first only recognized as a greenhouse insect, in the north, but now it is common in our gardens and in 1906, Mr. Bethune of Guelph College, reported that, in flower gardens, one of the striking outbreaks of the year had been that of the "*White Fly*." A Pink Rambler in my own garden was, last year, sucked dry of sap and defoliated by this pest. The only spray that reached them was whale oil soap, or soft soap in weak solution and mixed with a decoction of quassia.

II. DEVOURING INSECTS.

(1) *The Rose Grub* or *Maggot*.—This is the larva of a small tortrix moth. As it works within its web it is indestructible by sprays. It rolls itself into a leaf or between 2 or 3 leaves held together by its web and so hidden, at length crawls into the rose bud. Go over the bushes every morning in June, and, by gently pressing the rolled leaves, extinguish the grub.

(2) *The Larvæ of Different Saw Flies*.—Called *Rose Slugs*, the *Coiled Rose Slug* is the larva of "*Emphytus Cinctus*. Another which is a form of *Endelomyia Rosæ*, completely skeletonises the leaf, while yet another eats holes in them. Look out with the hose for these June visitants ; knock them off and spray with a solution of soft soap and decoction of quassia. To make this, procure a tin of English soft soap and some quassia bark. Place a large handful of the latter over night in 2 gallons of water—strain off and add a tablespoonful of soft soap melted first in a little hot water.

(3) *The American Rose Beetle* is greedy and destructive. These insects arrive in large colonies and eating into buds and flowers, destroy them, while their repulsive looking larva, which resembles that of the June bug, devours the rose roots. It is very difficult to destroy them. Even Paris Green seems a favorite article of diet and the only way is to try and suffocate them with whale oil soap, half a lb. to 1 gallon of water.

(4) *The Rose Leaf Hopper* resembles that of the vine and lays its eggs inside the epidermis of the leaf so that the larva eats its way out and feeds upon the under surface of the leaf. The egg, unfortunately, cannot be reached, but the young can be killed with weak nicotine solution.

(5) *Caterpillars, the Larvæ of many kinds of Moth*, do their worst in their season upon the leaves and flowers of the rose. Hand picking, knocking off with streams of water, spraying with arsenate of lead or whale oil soap in weak solution are the only remedies.

We must not conclude without a word of gratitude to three insects that help us in our battle and deserve careful protection. 1. *The Lady Bird*, who, with its curious and voracious larva devours multitudes of aphids and is held in such high repute in California that it is put into cold storage to begin its work in the next season. 2. *The Lace Wing Fly*, whose larva is equally voracious and whose tastes lie in the same direction as that of the Lady Bird. 3. *The Ichneumon*, a slender black fly with antennæ of bright yellow. It is an insect cuckoo, making its nest in the fat body of an unfortunate Caterpillar, whom it pierces with its ovipositor. The eggs repose in the defunct chrysalis of the caterpillar and are duly hatched out to the disappointment of many a butterfly collector.

Our list of pests may seem formidable, but a little zeal, timely spraying and plenty of water from the hose, together with careful and sufficient feeding will work wonders, and those who grudge this bit of work are not true lovers of the Rose.

ROSE SOIL AND FERTILIZERS

BY THOMAS MANTON.

The subject of rose soil is one of considerable interest and upon it the opinions of rosarians greatly differ. The soil favored most by the commercial rose grower is a well fertilized strong loam well drained and in a good state of cultivation. This, however, is not always easy to obtain, and the grower has often to bring his garden soil up to the standard by the introduction of stronger loam and the application of manure. By means such as these, even pure sand may, with intelligent care, be made to produce fine roses.

Nearly all roses that are suitable to city and small gardens are strong feeders and will not thrive in a poor soil. Therefore, where this exists, as is too often the case, the necessary nourishment must come in the form of organic manure. Cow manure is the best for this purpose. If, however, that is unobtainable, well rotted horse manure will prove an excellent substitute. This manure, of whichever kind it may consist, should be worked well into the soil in the fall, where the rows are to be started in the spring. The fall digging of the ground should be very rough. Then in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, a liberal dressing of ground bone, in the form of bone meal or bone flour, should be applied. If the plants are healthy and start strong a good dressing of a commercial fertilizer should be given just before they show the buds. When the first blooms are cut, a heavy mulch of cow or horse manure will help H.P.'s to ripen strong wood and H.T.'s to a continuous crop of flowers. In the fall, this mulch should be forked in and a good dressing again applied to the top of the ground to be treated in the same manner in the spring. Nitrate of soda is sometimes applied to increase the size of the crop and the flowers but it is not advisable to use it unless the soil has been previously well fertilized with organic manure and the plants are growing well. It is but a temporary stimulant, of no permanent value.

Nearly all commercial fertilizers recommended for roses are good, if used carefully, but the gardener finds that nothing takes the place of good cow, or rotted horse manure, which, beside the fact that it contains the finest nourishment, has another virtue not possible to the chemical fertilizer, in that it improves the mechanical condition of the soil.

The application of the manure will of course, differ with the nature of the soil. With a heavy wet clay, good drainage is the first necessity, and after drainage, soft coal ashes, sand or anything that will open it and make it friable, will help. A heavy

coat of horse manure should be dug in in the fall and the soil left in ridges for the frost to get at it, and not touched in the spring until well dried. Such methods as these will prove of great value. Then, after the roses are planted and growing well, an application of wood ashes and a commercial fertilizer will help the flowers and constant working of the soil with the hoe or long toothed rake will aid in keeping it fresh and sweet, always taking care to keep off when it is wet.

PROPAGATION OR INCREASING OF ROSES

BY JAMES BRYSON,

Rose-grower to J. T. Moore, Esq., Moore Park, Toronto

Propagation is one of the most important phases of rose culture and the following extracts given from the lecture in our series by Mr. Bryson form the pith, so to say, of his remarks. In the first place there are several ways of propagating a rose, and the most important is by budding. The principal stocks in use are the manetti or Italian Briar, the Seedling Briar, the Cutting Briar each serviceable in its way. As a general rule hybrid perpetuals, with exceptions of course, are the greatest success on the manetti and the teas on the briar. Some of the hybrid teas succeeding quite as well on either stock, the first named giving the best results on light or free soils, the briar on those that are either heavy or wet.

A free growth in the stock is necessary to enable the bark to separate freely from the young wood beneath. The moving sap, provided the flow is neither too full nor too strong, carries healing to the wound and this healing unites the bud to the stock. The most favorable season of growth for the taking of buds is that within a month or six weeks after the leaves have fully developed. To bud earlier than the end of June or the first two weeks of July often means failure. Proceed as follows :

Cut a branch or shoot off the rose bush that is to be propagated and it is generally necessary to cut away the whole of it, as the best buds will be found at the base. Then carefully rub off the prickles, trim off the leaves and leave a small portion of the leaf stock intact. Dress the stock by rubbing off the prickles from two or three inches of the base of the shoots growing upon the briar stocks and make a slit with a knife or thumb nail in the centre of the upper side of the shoot about an inch long. Be careful not to penetrate deeper than the bark. Most rosarians also make a cross cut which with the longitudinal one forms the letter T ;

the only use of the cross cut is to facilitate the raising of the bark. Taking the rose branch or bud stick, as it is called, in the left hand, the lowest bud with about an inch of its wood and bark is cut out. In no case should the pith be reached or penetrated. By inserting the knife half an inch above the bud a maximum depth is reached immediately underneath it and the surface regained about half an inch beyond it. In that way pointed sections are turned out almost as if the knife were a cutting mould, this section being pressed gently home into the slit that has been already made in the stock. Tying in of the buds should be done the moment they are inserted, for the greatest drawback to the rapid union of the bud and stock is air. The bud should be sufficiently firm to render the parts immovable, yet not so tight as to hinder circulation or wound the bark. Begin at the bottom and pass the ligature three or four times round under the bud and as many above, then the tie is complete. The time required for the bud to take or develop varies considerably according to the weather and other circumstances, but usually within a month it will have become safely united to the stock or have perished. The ties may be removed a month after budding, and, if left too long they often cause injury to the bark and irreparable mischief to the bud. No further ties are needed. It is of the first importance that the buds be kept dormant until the following spring and if they should break into growth soon after insertion, they should on no account be allowed to produce flowers. As soon as three or four leaves have been made, pinch off the tops to enable them to form and ripen several good buds at the base.

GRAFTING.

This differs from budding in the fact that it usually means the union of two different woods as well as bark. The best stocks for grafting roses on are the manetti, boursault, banksian and the de la grifferaie. Of the various kinds of grafting only two may be said to be successful with roses, splice grafting and crown grafting. In the former the term almost explains itself, each of the two units being reduced to one half of their diameter along a distance of say three or four inches, the ends of each part terminating in a thin wedge; the two are then firmly bound together. Of course the splice is more perfect when the two pieces are of the same diameter. This is the simplest way of grafting and it is as good as any other. In crown grafting the scion is prepared in exactly the same way as for splice grafting, only the wedge may be longer or shorter as desired. Bud cuttings form another way of propagation.

CUTTING.

This consists in the making and inserting of the cuttings, which should be about six inches long, in the usual way, in pots or boxes, preferably the former, which should be filled with pure sand and never allowed to become dry. Select half ripened wood with a heel of the old wood attached if possible, from which the pith section should be removed. Trim the leaves off at the same time taking care not to injure the eyes, and insert firmly in the sand. One piece of advice on striking rose cuttings is this : those varieties that are heavily caned and spined will be found in almost all cases the most satisfactory. Reference is here made to the hybrid tea section, although Frau Karl Druschki and several others of the Hybrid Perpetuals are quite as vigorous on their own roots as they are worked upon the briar stock. Last January, the 28th, 1913, I took from out doors 500 rose cuttings of some 35 kinds and struck them by both the cold and warm methods. They were planted out in April 17th and some of the flowers were at the show of the Ontario Rose Society in July. I merely mention this fact to set at rest the fallacy that rose cuttings are difficult to strike.

With reference to spring cuttings, since the forcing of roses has become general, it is obvious that large quantities of plants will be found under glass during the months of February and March with their wood in much the same condition as that out doors. During June, July and August the wood of some roses is in even better condition for propagating than that of those in the open air. Cuttings from forced roses seldom fail to root freely and also bear forcing treatment with less risk than other roses. Were this true of teas only, it might be easily explained, but it applies to all sorts and conditions of roses grown under glass and this fact is of the greatest practical value, in the rapid multiplication of rose plants by cuttings. As soon as each batch of bloom goes off is the best time to strike cuttings. None root so freely with such a small percentage of loss as those of forced and other roses put into heat in spring. One strong argument in favor of rooting rose cuttings at that season is the fact that they have all the summer before them to grow in. The cuttings also root more quickly in spring than at any other season, hence, if inserted in the month of February, they may be rooted, shifted into single pots, grown to a considerable size, hardened off and planted out by the middle of May to permit plenty of flowers before the end of October. After a short rest, they may be dug up and put into heat right away, as they force very well when thus grown. Of course they will stand the winter outside just as well, if not better

than the budded stock, as there is no union of briar and stock, and this is the tender part. In winter such roses are consequently better fitted to stand the cold.

LAYERS.

By this method the rosarian combines the most of the more solid advantages of propagation by cuttings. The branch is cut half through at the base of a bud and up the centre for an inch or more in length. A small stone or a little sand is placed in the tongue to keep it open and the layer is thrust to the ground, the upper part of the branch being so placed that its half diameter with base bud is in a semi-vertical position in the ground. The branch is also pegged down firmly with a wire pin. Roots come freely and the rooting takes place without risk, as during the whole process the branch is still supported with food through the unsevered portion of the stem. The size and length of the layer are immaterial, but when propagating roses from layers in quantities, select the young wood of the current season. Such a choice will keep the layers small, leaving only a few inches above ground. The wood must be fairly firm and of course, where larger branches of two or more year old wood are used there will be no such risk. Layering may be accomplished any time during the growing season, but from the middle of July until the end of September will be the best to insure rapid rooting.

SEEDS.

Whether any special efforts have been made to obtain seeds or not, towards the end of most seasons a considerable number of hips will appear on the bushes or trees. These should be gathered as soon as they are ripe and laid out in the sun in a dry place such as a greenhouse. There they will dry in a day or two. Sow them in pots or boxes in pits or frames under glass and three-quarters of an inch down in good friable soil. The seed bed of roses is quite different from that of cabbages and instead of the roses seeds breaking ground all at once fully half will remain dormant the first year, some germinating in three months, others requiring six months and so on. Seedling roses also differ widely in the age of their flowering. Some have been known to bloom in from nine to twelve months, others in from two to three years.

ROSES IN A GREENHOUSE

BY MR. ALLAN,

Head Gardener to Sir Edmund Osler, M.P.

This interesting subject formed one of the series in the lectures and the most salient points are taken from a most instructive paper. Mr. Allan at once points out that there are no serious troubles to surmount, but warns against carelessness and indifference. He says, "Some are under the impression that if you get a plant of any description no matter of what nature, whether a rose or a geranium, it is only necessary to place it in a pot or box, throw a little soil or manure around the roots, pour a quantity of water on it, take it to some out of the way place and there leave it to take care of itself. That of course it will not do.

SOIL.

This of course is of the utmost importance. There need be no great difficulty in obtaining the correct soil ; good turfy loam, on the heavy side, can be obtained from any of the leading nurserymen. Of course much depends upon the quantity required but begin in a small way first, grow only say 12 plants and for these about a bushel of soil will suffice, which should be made up of cow manure and leaf soil one-half each with about seven pounds of bone meal and 112 pounds of the soil. Turfy loam, what is that, some may say ? It is the top spit of good meadow land and the more fibre it has the better. Make a little pile of it by taking each turf and placing it grass-side downwards until the desired quantity is obtained. Get all the ingredients together, three parts loam, a part each of manure and leaf soil, with the addition of the bone meal. Mix all thoroughly together and the soil is ready for use when it is neither too wet nor too dry, just a happy medium.

POTS OR BOXES.

If the plants are to be potted, the pots may be purchased from any nursery or very large general store. Examine the roots first and if any are torn, remove the rough piece with a sharp knife. Take as an example a five or six-inch pot, the size in which the plants are to be grown at the start. Obtain some broken pots, place a good piece over the hole in the bottom and a few more over them and then smaller ones, the drainage, as it is called, is then complete. My practice is to finish up with some rough bones, say half an inch over the lot with the roughest of the material the rose is going in. All is now ready for the plant,

which should be taken in the left hand, whilst, with the right the roots are spread out. Place these in position on the surface of the soil which is just over the crocks or drainage and, if possible, keep each root separate, adding the mixture. Give the plant a slight shaking, so as to fill up every crevice. At the first potting, make the soil sufficiently firm to hold the plant and roots in position. Where it is impossible to get pots at once, as sometimes happens, when one is far away from the city, small boxes will do, say eight inches in diameter and a foot deep. The writer has often gone into small greenhouses and sun rooms and such like apartments, where quite a quantity of plants were grown in this way, not a flower pot to be seen. Last fall, a visit was paid to a garden in Toronto. Entering a small glass house or greenhouse, one saw roses in superb health and in all stages of growth, some just breaking, others more advanced and not a few in full bloom. What impressed one more than anything else was the superb strength and all the plants were in simple little boxes.

WATER AND WATERING.

Almost every day plants are killed through over watering. It is often asked : When and how often should I water a plant ? This is a difficult question to answer, as a number of points must be taken into consideration. First, where is the plant placed ? Is it close to the window, in the centre of the room, or near a radiator or on a greenhouse shelf ? One way to ascertain when a plant requires water is to rap the side of the pots with the knuckles and if a hollow sound is given out, water, if not, wait for a day or so. If the soil is moist when the roses are potted withhold the water, otherwise a gentle watering at first will settle all the little particles on the surface of the soil. Apply more in the course of an hour or so and never give too much at one time. Make the top of the soil rather firm, add more water, and see that it passes right through the soil into the saucer underneath. When it trickles out of the hole in the bottom, the plant has had sufficient to last for a time. Bear in mind that the more roots the pot contains the more water will be required.

TEMPERATURE.

The best way to get roses to break or in other words push their growth is to keep the soil on the dry side and the temperature should range from forty-five to fifty degrees at first, increasing it during full growth to sixty degrees by day with five or ten degrees higher with sun heat. Spray the little growths with tepid water in the morning when the temperature is rising and again in the

afternoon before closing. Great care must be taken to spray so that the moisture on the leaves will have gone before night. Wet leaves are liable to breed disease. If the place where the roses are is a sun room, it is an easy matter to obtain the necessary moisture without wetting the carpet or rugs. One day a lady was most anxious to show me her roses. She led the way upstairs into the attic and there plants of all kinds were growing well. To obtain the necessary moisture, a large zinc tray was covered with sawdust and tan kept moist ; the plants got sufficient moisture from these to keep them in perfect health. Insect pests are dealt with by Mrs. Baines in her lecture on rose enemies.

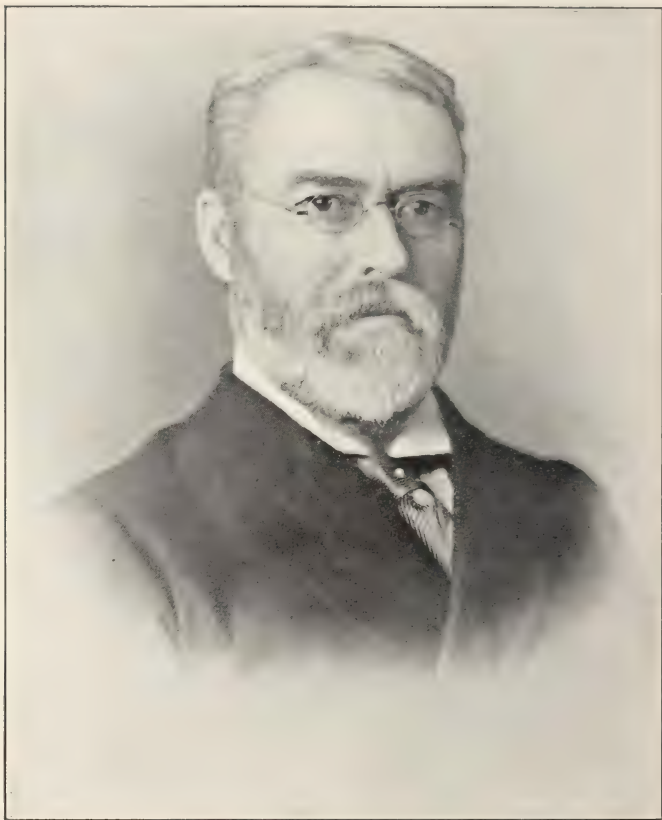
PRUNING.

Let us suppose there are twelve roses in pots to prune. The first point to consider is when are they wanted to flower ? Say February, March, or April, the pruning in that case should be done in late October or November. To prepare them for the pruning exercise some care. After a season's growth give the plants a little rest which may be secured by standing them outside in some secluded place partly shaded from the sun. Cover the pots with litter or plunge them, the object being to protect the roots from the sun. Give just sufficient water to keep the soil in the pots moist, no more. As to the actual pruning, the following is the method pursued : If the plant has become tall, lanky and shapeless place a few pieces of strong wire, bent so as to form a large hairpin, in the soil, leave just enough of the pin protruding so that there will be no difficulty in tying the shoots down. Bend them over without breaking. Once they are tied down, leave them until the new growths are appearing on the shoots close to the base. Then take a sharp knife, cut at the ties and prune the shoots back to the desired length. Cut back a strong shoot to two or three eyes, weaker ones to one or two.

Very important is disbudding. Take for instance a shoot with four or five strong breaks or growths, say five. Reduce these to three and rub off all small and weakly shoots, retaining as many as have a tendency to grow out. Cleanliness is essential to success, and may be secured by gentle spraying, not however when the sun shines full upon the plant.

VARIETIES.

The following are the names of a few good greenhouse roses. Climbers : Gloire de Dijon, Climbing Devoniensis, American Pillar, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay and W.A. Richardson. Teas : Lady Hillingdon, Maman Cochet, Catherine Mermet, Harry Kirk, Lady Roberts. Hybrid Teas : Killarney, Caroline Testout, Richmond, His Majesty, and the Lyon Rose.



SIR JOHN GIBSON
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO



LADY GIBSON

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1913

RECEIPTS.

Members' Fees.....	\$ 78 00
Life Members' Fees.....	125 00
Contributions.....	115 00
Exhibition Receipts.....	25 35
Lecture Receipts.....	25 40
Payments on Exhibition Boxes.....	50 11
Sale of Pamphlets.....	8 00
Contributions to Prize Fund.....	216 86
Bank Interest.....	5 03
	<hr/>
	\$651 75

EXPENDITURES.

Advertising.....	\$ 27 10
Printing.....	54 50
Stamps and Stationery.....	21 25
Stenographer.....	13 75
Exhibition Expenses.....	167 40
Prizes, Medals and Cups.....	162 64
Lecture Expenses.....	12 00
Bank Balance, Dec. 31st.....	193 11
	<hr/>
	\$651 75

THE RULES

For the benefit of those wishing to join the Society we here print the rules. Membership in the Society gives opportunity of obtaining personal assistance in Rose growing by sending a letter with questions clearly stated and a stamped envelope enclosed to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Armour, 103 Avenue Road, also of visiting the exhibitions and of receiving a copy of the Annual.

RULES OF THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

1. The subscription to the Rose Society of Ontario shall be fifty cents per annum, payable in advance on the first day of January of each year, and not later than the date of the annual meeting.

2. A newly elected member, on being notified of his or her election, shall forthwith pay his subscription for the year.

3. If a member is elected after September in any year, and before the following January his or her subscription shall be taken as for the following year.

4. Any member may, upon payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) be declared a life member.

5. The Committee may form such Sub-Committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

6. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society, at such times and places as the Committee may determine, but such lectures and instruction shall not disqualify any member, attending them, from exhibiting in Class 4 according to the Constitution.

7. The Committee shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens.....	134 Bloor Street West
Mr. E. D. Armour, K.C.....	103 Avenue Road
Mrs. Alley.....	16 Elm Avenue
Miss Adele Austin.....	65 Oriole Avenue
Mrs. T. M. Adamson.....	66 Shaftesbury Avenue
Mrs. Graeme Adam.....	160 St. George Street
Mrs. A. A. Allen.....	27 Wellesley Street
Mr. Wm. Allen.....	10 Castle Frank Road
Mrs. Hanley Baines.....	426 Huron Street
Mr. Bryson.....	"The Lodge," Moore Park
Mrs. Barry.....	164 Welland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario
Mr. George Beardmore.....	Beverley Street
Mrs. S. St. G. Baldwin.....	86 St. George Street
Mrs. E. P. Brown.....	107 Woodlawn Avenue
Miss B. Burrowes.....	120 Bedford Road
Mrs. W. J. Barr.....	99 Walmer Road
Mr. Chas. K. Baillie.....	Smith's Fruit Farm, Winona, Ontario
Dr. J. M. Baldwin.....	95 Lyndhurst Avenue
Mr. W. J. Brown.....	703 Yonge Street
Mr. S. G. Bird.....	Castle Frank Road
Mrs. C. H. Brooks.....	The Rectory, Grafton, Ontario
Mrs. Edmund Bristol.....	179 Beverley Street
Mr. George Baldwin.....	738 Dovercourt Road
Mrs. R. C. Brown.....	65 Clarendon Avenue
Mrs. Theodore Brough.....	19 Oriole Road
Rev. C. S. Brotherton.....	P. O. Box 32, Hastings, Ontario
Mrs. Albert Booth.....	51 Kingswood Avenue
Dr. F. G. Brethour.....	60 Woodlawn Avenue
Mr. J. J. Bell.....	49 Roxborough West
Mr. S. F. Collins.....	180 Galley Avenue
Mr. J. E. Cutts.....	Hill Crest Farm, Terra Cotta, Ontario
Miss Craigie.....	Port Credit, Ontario
Mrs. Carter.....	Centre Avenue, Port Credit, Ontario
Mrs. J. Coe.....	St. James and Rose Avenues
Mrs. Cooper.....	372 Roxborough East
Mr. Roderick Cameron.....	226 Dufferin Street
Mr. D. H. Cromar.....	57 Beaty Avenue
Mr. Thos. Carruthers.....	Blue Hawk Lake, Haliburton, Ontario
Mr. A. B. Cutting.....	Editor "Canadian Countryman"
Mrs. C. N. Candee.....	39 South Drive
Miss Beatrice Cooke.....	17 Grafton Avenue
Mr. J. S. G. Cornnell.....	286 Simcoe Street
Mr. D. O. Cameron.....	Oakville, Ontario
Mr. J. H. Dunlop.....	Richmond Hill, Ont.
Mrs. L. A. Dunnington-Grubb.....	34 Edgewood Avenue
Mr. A. Doggett.....	Nokomis, Howe Island, Ontario
Mr. C. Dolph.....	Preston, Ontario
Mrs. F. Dewar.....	Milton, Ontario
Dale Estate.....	Brampton, Ontario
Mrs. Timothy Eaton.....	82 Lowther Avenue
Mr. Wilson Fenton.....	44 Main Street, East Toronto
Mr. W. T. Ferguson.....	P. O. Box 452, Smith's Falls, Ontario
Mr. C. S. Fleming.....	51 Bernard Avenue

Miss Louise Fowlds.....	"The Maples," Hastings, Ontario
Mr. H. W. Fleury.....	Aurora, Ontario
Mr. J. Firstbrook.....	Lawrence Park
Mrs. J. M. Godfrey.....	72 Lowther Avenue
Mr. E. Grainger.....	Yonge Street
Mrs. John Gray.....	Port Credit, Ontario
Mr. E. R. Grey.....	81 Lonsdale Road
Mr. Walter Gow.....	21 Chestnut Park
Mrs. J. J. Gibbons.....	120 Roxborough East
Mr. F. L. Green.....	Greenwood, Ontario
Mr. Glenn-Charles.....	89 King Street West
Mr. George Gibson.....	24 Dupont Street
Mr. John G. Hale.....	Thornwood, Port Credit, Ontario
Mrs. C. S. Harrison.....	108 McPherson Avenue
Mr. Paul Hahn.....	433 Indian Road
Mr. W. J. Hoath.....	272 College Street
Mrs. Lewis Howard.....	131 Madison Avenue
Mrs. G. Hagarty.....	41 Foxbar Road
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hunter.....	34 Prince Arthur Avenue
Mr. W. S. Haw.....	61 Parkway Avenue
Mrs. John Hay.....	43 St. George Street
Mr. J. P. Hodgins.....	188 Warren Road
Mr. Wm. Hunt, F.R.H.S.....	Agricultural College, Guelph
Mr. J. E. Houseman.....	Molsons Bank, Chicoutimi, P. Q.
Mr. Thos. Harrison.....	Weston, Ontario
Mr. Holman.....	Doncliff Drive, N. Toronto
Mr. Gordon Hogg.....	642 Church Street
Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Howard.....	
Miss Nina Joy.....	4 Lonsdale Road
Mr. Beverley Jones.....	St. Patrick Street
Mrs. W. H. Lyon.....	"Roseholme," 78 St. Clements Avenue
Mr. S. B. Lefroy.....	162 Warren Road
Miss Lefroy.....	
Mr. P. E. Light.....	Canadian Farm, Wellington Street East
Mrs. J. B. Lee.....	71 Lowther Avenue
Mrs. Andrew Lawrie.....	Forest, Ontario
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.....	10 Clarendon Avenue
Dr. Helen MacMurchy.....	133 Bloor Street East
Mr. E. L. Morton.....	11 Norwood Road
Mr. Manton.....	Blythewood Avenue, Eglinton
Mr. H. W. Mickle.....	8 Rosedale Road
Miss Musson.....	148 Dunn Avenue
Mrs. Mitchell.....	140 Walmer Road
Miss Mitchell.....	
Mrs. W. H. Moore.....	15 Cluny Avenue
Mrs. Fred Mercer.....	Glen Dover, Moore Park
Mrs. G. A. Morrow.....	104 Dunvegan Road
Miss Moyle.....	84 Bedford Road
Mr. A. McPherson.....	Alexander Park
Mrs. Evan McLean.....	Bowmanville, Ontario
Mrs. John Morton.....	Carluke P. O., Ontario
Mr. A. L. McCredie.....	26 Lonsdale Road
Mr. A. P. McKishnie.....	The "Canadian Countryman," 60 Colborne Street
Miss Helen MacMurchy.....	" " " " "
Miss M. Morris.....	128 Park Road

Mrs. MacMillan.....	11 Wightman Avenue
Miss E. C. Mitchell.....	108 St. George Street
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mitchell.....	10 Balgraira Apts., Oriole Road
Mr. S. B. MacMichael.....	98 Roxborough Street West
Mrs. Irving Nevitt.....	46 Bloor Street West
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne.....	21 Rosedale Road
Mrs. A. B. Patterson.....	11 Bedford Road
Mrs. Patton.....	156 Warren Road
Mr. Andrew Peart.....	49 Palmerston Avenue
Mr. J. Henry Peters.....	9 Sherbourne Street, N. Brantford, Ont.
Mrs. Wm. Pears.....	West Toronto
Mrs. Horace Parsons.....	Forest, Ontario
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Potter.....	431 Sumach Street
Miss Lisle Quinn.....	194 Warren Road
Mr. J. L. Robinson.....	684 Shaw Street
Dr. A. H. Rolph.....	Bloor Street West
Mrs. Redmond.....	23 Fairview Boulevard
Mrs. Rous.....	227 Cottingham Street
Mrs. Campbell Reaves.....	165 St. George Street
Miss Winifred Rose.....	86 Roxborough East
Mr. Hugh Rose.....	
Mr. J. MacPherson Ross.....	1167 Queen Street East
Mr. Charles Ross.....	1167 Queen Street East
Mr. W. B. Robinson.....	423 Shaw Street
Mrs. Robert Shiel.....	Glen Road
Mr. J. G. Scott.....	29 Dunvegan Road
Mr. H. Shuttleworth.....	303 Indian Road
Mrs. Somers Cocks.....	Pickering, Ontario
Miss Stephen.....	Hastings, Ontario
Mr. J. A. Hermann Simmers.....	147 King Street East
Mrs. Clarence Starr.....	224 Bloor Street West
Mrs. Spragge.....	7 Prince Arthur Avenue
Mrs. C. P. Smith.....	112 Crescent Road
Mrs. Stevenson.....	21 Aylmer Avenue
Dr. Temple.....	161 Warren Road
Mrs. C. Temple.....	398 Palmerston Avenue
Mrs. J. S. Tyrrell.....	Bloor Street East
Mr. and Mrs. A. St. L. Trigge.....	43 St. Andrew's Gardens South
Mr. E. L. Tucker.....	Clarence, Ontario
Dr. W. Cecil Trotter.....	Hillholme, North Forest Hill Road
Mr. R. P. Thompson.....	11 Queen's Park
Mrs. Waldie.....	Glenhurst, Park Road
Miss A. Warren.....	Box N., Hespeler, Ontario
Mrs. D. Gibb Wishart.....	45 Grosvenor Street
Mr. Alex. Watt.....	1 Riverdale Avenue
Mr. G. F. Wilkin.....	22 Prince Arthur Avenue
Mrs. H. D. Warren.....	95 Wellesley Street
Mr. J. W. B. Walsh.....	88 Lowther Avenue
Mr. W. R. White, K.C.....	Pembroke, Ontario
Mr. Harry Wilson.....	487 Delaware Avenue
Mr. W. Weller.....	231 Rusholme Road

Note.—Members whose names have been added since going to press are unavoidably omitted here.

By
Appointment
to



His
Majesty
The King

Samuel M'Gredy & Son's World-Famed Gold Medal Roses

The Finest Novelties ever sent out by
any Raiser in the World

Our general stock (300,000) represents the
finest collection of Roses in existence
and contains every New and Older
Variety worth growing—for any purpose.

Descriptive Priced Catalogue on application

SAMUEL M'GREDY & SON
Royal Nurseries Portadown, Ireland

Practical and “The ROSE Book” Beautiful !!!

A Complete Guide for Amateur Rose Growers

By H. H. THOMAS and W. EASLEA

*Fully describes:—*Roses to begin with : Planting,
Pruning and Budding : Roses under Glass : Lists of
Varieties for all purposes : Insects, Pests and
Diseases and How to Treat them, etc., etc. Eight
exquisitely colored plates and 64 black and white
pictures, all Rose specimens.

Thick Cloth Volume, Gilt top = \$1.50 post free

I carry a full stock of books on Gardening, Vegetable
Growing, Rose Culture, Nature Books, Orchids and Kindred
subjects.

Call and look over my large and varied stock.

ALBERT BRITNELL, The Banner
Bookshop
263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto

W. J. HOATH

Florist

Phone
College 8221

272 College Street

Toronto

Finest Cut Flowers

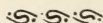
We specialize in Floral Designs and Wedding
Bouquets.

No order too large for us to execute, none too
small for us to appreciate.

The Bryant Press

Limited

PRINTERS and
BOOKBINDERS



144 TO 148 GEORGE STREET

(Just south of Queen Street)

TORONTO

Telephones—Main 2377
Main 6888

92098

Rose Society of Ontario.
Annual, 1914.

92098

